Fair: warmer.

Oh, the south wind and the sun! Cookin' you until y're done. Done- 'y jinks! y' 're jest parb'iled! An' yer temper's nachl'y sp'iled. Sun jest like a ball o' fire-Ol' th'mometer goes higher-Wind comes sizzlin' roun' your head-Yer ol' hat feels jest like lead. Whur's the po'try Riley says He kin find in these here days? 'At's hard to guess-'y jing! But then, Mebbe he's been to the When.

Summer Hats-some are soft and some are stiff. (Positively no pun intended.) They're cool as cracked ice on your fevered brow, and as light and airy as spring poetry. They sell from 98c up to \$3.

We punch head-cooling eyelets in soft hats, and put trolleys on straw hats, free of charge.

The When

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SOUVENIR FLOUR

Nothing made or sold can compare

with this, our finest brand. We never

found a flour that could beat our own

pet brand or Pillsbury Best or any other

enge open for any miller to take up. We

Distributors of Fine Imported and

Domestic Groceries.

16 North Meridian Street.

CLEARED FOR ACTION

RUSSIAN WAR SHIPS REPORTED TO

Ratifications of the Peace Treaty Not

Exchanged at Che-Foo Yester-

day-Hitch Somewhere.

SHANGHAI, May 9 .- Private advices re-

ceived from Che-Foo last evening are to

the effect that the ratifications of the

treaty of peace were not exchanged yester-

day, the day fixed for the exchange. It

is evident that there is a hitch somewhere.

The Russian war ships at Che-Foo, which

have been painted gray, have cleared for

Earlier Reports from Che-Foo.

the ratifications of the treaty of peace be-

tween China and Japan were exchanged to-

It is reported that Sir Robert Hart, in-

spector general of the Chinese customs,

has guaranteed the payment of the addi-

tional indemnity demanded by Japan as a

result of relinquishing her claim to the

Liao Tung peninsula in compliance with

the views of Russia, France and Germany.

Sir Robert, however, makes his guarantee

conditional on the financing of the total

YOKOHAMA, May 8.-China has asked for

a further extension of the armistice granted

by Japan in order that the ratification of

the treaty of peace may be exchanged.

Japan has consented to extend the time

of the armistice four days. Count Myoji,

Ministers, arrived at Che-Foo yesterday and

met Lord Li, son of Li Hung Chang and

junior Chinese peace commissioner. Count

Miojo acted for Viscount Mutsu, the Jap-

anese Foreign Minister, who is ill, in the

exchange of the peace treaty ratifications,

Creelman's Views.

MARIETTA, O., May 8 .- James Creelman,

the war correspondent, who is here en-

gaged in writing his historical book, says

that the action of Russia in forcing Japan

to abandon all thoughts of conquest on the

Chniese mainland will prove a blessing to

the civilized world. It means that Corea

is to be absolutely independent. Mr. Creel-

man declares that Russia was justified in

believing that the Japanese intended to

gradually annex the Corean peninsula. The

Corean King is to-day a mere puppet in

the hands of Count Inouye, and all national

movements among the Corean people are

ruthlessly suppressed by Japanese troops.

With Japan guarding on one side of the

gulf and China on the other, Europe would

in time find itself powerless to deal with

either nation. Russia has in no sense

taken from Japan any legitimate spoils of

war. The Japanese have from the very be-

truggle was to free Corea.'

ginning declared that the sole object of the

Mr. Creelman is seriously alarmed because

othing has been heard recently from his

colleagues in the East-Mr. Cowen, of the

Mall Gazette. After the massacre at Port

London Times, and Mr. Ward, of the Pall

orthur the European correspondents were

always in danger among the Japanese

Comments of the French Press.

PARIS, May 8.-The Figaro, this morn-

ing, commenting on the attitude of the

United States toward Japan, says: "What

prevented the United States from joining

England at the time of the intervention of

the three powers in the East was not in-

difference towards Japan, which has now

become a great power, but a desire to re-

main faithful to their traditional policy.

The United States would not raise an ob

jection to Japan's taking the Gulf of Pe

Chi-Li. This attitude cleared the political

horizon when the three powers did not

The Matin remarks: "A change has oc-

England no longer lays down the law. If

hestnuts are to be taken out of the fire

there will also be large pieces taken out of

certain mouths and this is only a begin-

The Soleil touches on the Eastern ques-

ion with the following suggestion: "The

services rendered to Russia and Germany in

securing a revision of the treaty should result in the cession of the Pescadore is-

lands to France since the presence there of

the Japanese is as menacing to France as

The Trenty Not Changed.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- The Japanese and

Chinese legations were expectant of final

developments to-day on the peace settle-

ment, but to official statement of the ex-

change of ratifications has been received.

it is known positively that the treaty for-

nally ratified and exchanged to-day prob-

ably is identical to the one originally ne-gotiated at Shimonoseki. Such changes as

Russia and the other powers have insisted

they would be at Port Arthur to Russia."

curred by the world outside of Europe.

recognize the treaty of Shimonoseki."

secretary general of the Japanese Council of

indemnity being left in his hands.

day at Che-Foo.

SHANGHAI, May 8.-It is stated here that

BE READY FOR FIGHTING.

have tried it. We know it. \$4.50 per

flour until we found this. This is a chal-

barrel, worth \$5.

BIGFOUR ROUTE

Annual Excursion German Orphans' Home

FIRETINDALE&CO
ROBT.MARTINDALE&CO Cincinnati and Return, Saturday and Sunday, May 11 and 12.

\$2.50 ROUND TRIP \$2.50

Tickets good going on all trains of Saturday and morning trains of Sunday. Special train leaves Sunday morning, 7:05 a. m. Tickets good to return until 8:30 Tuesday ight. May 14. For tickets and full inrmation call on committee: abeney, 120 South East street; Henry Bekemeyer, with Severin, Ostermeyer & ; J. P. C. Meyer, 86 North Illinois street William Rathert, 397 South Meridian street; Henry Pauli, 181 Davidson street; Joseph H. Schaub, 88 East Washington street; Willam Stolte, 528 Virginia avenue, and Wiltam Buscher, also Big Four ticket offices, Vo. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

& D. R. R. Best Line To

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS No. 25 Cincinnati Vestibule, daily 31 Cincinnati Fast Line, daily. No. 37 Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, daily, except Sunday No. 33 Cincinnati and Dayton Vestibule, daily, 4:00 p. m. No. 39 Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, daily, except Sunday.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 36, 12:30 a. m.; No. 32, 9:15 a. m.; No. 30, 11:45 a.m.; No. 38, 7:30 p. m.; No. 34, 10:55 p. m. For further information call at No. 2 West Washing-C. H. ADAM, C. P. A. ton street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois

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CHICAGO SHORT LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 39-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, daily..... 11:50 am Arrive Chicago No. 36-Chicago Night Express, Pullman Vesbuiled Coaches and Sleepers, daily 12:35 am No. 10-Monon Accommodation, daily, except ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 33-Vestibule, daily..... No. 35-Vestibule, daily. 3:25 am

Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., For further information call at Ticket Office, No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station and Massachu-D. H. PARMELEE, C. T. A.

Join

Procession

There is some great attraction On Washington street, Toward which everybody

Is going you meet. From far and from wide, id you could no more check them Than turn back the tide.

Do you think you could shut off The light of the sun, stop the growth of the buds As they come one by one?

Then keep out of the way If you'd not be run o'erjoin the procession To Geo. J. Marott's store.

26 and 28 East Washington Street.

PEARSON'S

LENGUES SERVICE A

Music House

82 and 84 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis

When the old smoker stoops to folly-Smokes each cigar that comes his way-Grows sad, morose and melancholy, Can happiness again have sway?

"Prince Albert" then his heart will brighten And banish sadness from his eye; "Prince Albert" all his cares will lighten And cheer him with a summer sky. PRINCE ALBERT is the finest seed and Havana cigar ever sold ror 10 cents.

LOUIS G. DESCHLER, - . Sole Agent, Opposite Postoffice.

Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists Expert Crown and Bridge Workers. Fine Artificial Teeth. Painless Extracting with Cocaine, Gas or Vitalized Air. Ladies entrance (ground floor), Deni-

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

ent treaty, as it is said this would be impossible in view of the formal ratification of the original treaty by the Mikado two weeks ago. The features of the Russian protest may, however, be added as a protocol. It is said that the full execution of these changes will be the subject of diplomatic negotiations between Russia and Japan for some months bence As a result pan for some months hence. As a result of the understanding reached between Japan and Russia, it is believed here that the indemnity probably will be increased 100,000,000 taels, and that the occupation of Port Arthur is likely to be for a term of years, until the indemnity is paid. Nothing is known here of the report that Russia and Japan have agreed that Port Arthur and Liao Tung peninsula shall be annexed to Corea, and the report is not credited.

Cholera Aboard Transports. LONDON, May 8 .- The Times will, tomorrow, publish a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, stating that cholera has broken out on board the Japanese transports at Talian-wan, on the Liao Tung peninsula. It is reported that half of the troop ships of one expedition are flying the yellow flag, de-noting that the disease is aboard of them.

TROUBLE BREWING IN HAWAII.

C. W. Ashford Says the Japanese and

Natives May Revolt. SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.-It is probable that the next sixty days will develop some very exciting scenes in Hawaii. Private information recently received by C. W. Ashford in this city indicates that trouble is gathering around the government of President Dole and his colleagues. The Japanese, who are numerous on the island, and who at present are feverish and elated over the victory of the mother country in the war with China, threaten to come forward and become serious factors in the government of Hawaii and the adjustment of its affairs. It is known that among the Japanese on the islands there are several hundred trained soldiers. In fact, there are enough to seize and control the government at any time should they choose to do so. The natives are restless and dissatisfied, and only wait an opportunity to fly into the thick of another insurrection. It is piain, judging from the information of Mr. Ashford, that the base of operations in the next outbreak will be on the island of Manix. "I have nothing to do with these operations," said Mr. Ashford, "but as I am known to be an enemy of the Dole crowd and a sympathizer with any movement that will bring about a real republic, a government by the people and for the people of Hawaii, my friends naturally keep me advised of what is going on. It is my firm belief that Mr. Dole and his fellow-officials

KNOCKED OUT

will not be in office on the 1st of next Au-

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY JUDGES GOFF AND SIMONTON.

Part of the South Carolina Dispensary Act and the Registration Law Declared Unconstitutional.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8.-Judges Simonton and Goff decided to-day that the provision of the State dispensary law preventing importations of liquor for private use into this State was contrary to the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution and is null and void. An injunction has been issued restraining the seizure of such liquor. The contempt proceedings against Liquor Commissioner Mixson and Constables Davis and Lafar were dismissed. Judge Goff to-day also declared the registration law unconstitutional and issued an order restraining Supervisor Green from

performing the duties of his office. The opponents of the dispensary system naturally are highly elated and the wires were kept hot to-day ordering liquor from Augusta and other points outside of the State. The State authorities, while defeated, propose to continue the fight. Governor Evans says seizures will be made to test the injunction, but it had not been fully determined exactly what course would be pursued. The Southern Express officials called on Governor Evans to find out whether they would be liable under the State law for bringing in articles that they would be compelled to do under the decision. The Governor gave them no definie answer, but told them they had better go slow until the State decided what course it would

Judge Goff's decision declaring the registration laws of South Carolina unconstitutional is very lengthy and exhaustive. After stating the salient features of the case as presented by the attorneys. He carefully reviews the history of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal Constitution, whose express purposes he holds were to grant the right of suffrage to citizens of African descent. He declares that the registration laws of South Carolina are in conflict with those provisions, and their evident intent and purpose is to facilitate the voting of white citizens, while making it hard for the "inferior race." to prepare for casting their ballots. He reviews the visions of the registration law to show how hard they make it for African citizens to vote. He says: "I find no warrant in the legislation for the certificate required by the registration laws to be issued to the voter, the production of which is required at the polls, or his vote is to be rejected. This is not registration, which is simply the entering on the books or lists of voters of the names of those qualified under the Constitution to vote, but it is an additional requirement to those mentioned in the organic law, and is not intended. I am constrained to believe, to facilitate the full, free and legal expression of those entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. Such requirement is unreasonable, burdensome and harassing, and clearly it impedes and abridges the right of the constitutional voters of the State to cast their

GREENHUT AGAIN WROTH.

He Calls Mr. Austrian a Low-Lived Whelp at a Whisky Trust Meeting.

PEORIA, Ill., May 8.-The adjourned meeting of stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company at noon today was not largely attended. When the meeting was called to order in the company's headquarters there were present Alfred S. Austrian, of Chicago, with proxies for \$30,040 shares; George T. Page and S. D. Wead, of Peoria, attorneys; David Ross. of Peoria, to whom had been assigned a few proxies; Walter Barker and N. E. D. Huggins, company officials, and John H. Frances and E. S. Easton, Peoria distillers. On motion of Mr. Wead, the president and secretary being absent. George T. Page was chosen chairman and Alfred Austrian secretary. Ex-President J. B. Greenhut then came in, accompanied by his attorney, William Jack. The account of the stock showed that 330,540 shares were represented by proxy and 1,071 in per-

Mr. Wead offered a resolution that whereas the by-laws had been amended to allow the meeting of stockholders to be held either in Chicago or Peoria, the meeting be adjourned forthwith until May 15 at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago. Mr. Greenhut asked when the amendment had been made, no such action having been taken at the last meeting of the Austrian replied that the records would show, but they were not present, being in possession of the secretary. Mr. Greenhut again asked when amendment had been made. 'I don't care to bandy words with you,' said Mr. Austrian. "You are a low-lived whelp," retorted 'You are a gentieman," replied Mr. Austrian, "but you will have hard work Chairman Page here interposed and the tion was offered by Mr. wead and was carried by a vote of 330,400 shares affirmatively to 1,119 negatively, and the meeting

AN IMAGINATIVE LAWYER FINDS VERITABLE MONEYED MONSTER.

It Lives on Money, Swallows Money Digests Money, Breeds Money and Lays Golden Eggs Every Day.

HIS INCOME TAX ARGUMENT

CLOSES WITH A DENUNCIATION OF A BIG MUTUAL CORPORATION.

Supreme Court Takes the Case Under Consideration and May Render an Opinion Monday, May 20.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The rehearing of the income tax case in the Supreme Court was concluded at 2 o'clock to-day, and the nine justices took the question of the act's constitutionality in whole or in any part under consideration. On the 20th of this month the court will meet, probably for the last time this term, to render its decision in pending cases, and it is expected that its conclusions on the income tax case will be announced at that time. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of New York, finished the closing argument, which he had begun yesterday, speaking until 12 o'clock and receiving the closest attention from the justices and a crowd of spectators. It has been generally remarked that interest in the rehearing has been much less intense than at the first argument. Justice Jackson was one of the most attentive men on the bench throughout the hearing, and seems to have borne the strain well, considering the condition of

Before the argument was begun to-day Attorney-general Olney moved the admission to the Supreme Court bar of Mr. J Walter Blandford, the private secretary to the Attorney-general, and the clerk administered the oath to Mr. Blandford. Attorney Shellebarger, of the firm of Shellebarger & Wilson, which represented the appellant in the Moore case, asked for leave to deliver a brief oral argument in that case, after Mr. Choate's plea, asserting that Mr. Moore's attorneys had not made any oral presentation of his case before full bench, and thought they were entitled to that privilege. The request, however, was refused. It apparently came as some what of a surprise to the court, and a brief consultation was held by the Chief Justice with his associates, after which he told Mr. Shellebarger that it would be quite impossible for the court to grant the request. He added that the present hearing was being conducted on a special order, and said it could not be interfered with by giving attention to any other matter. He stated that leave had already been given to file briefs in the Moore case, and that these would be considered, but that no oral argument could be heard.

CHOATE REPLIES TO OLNEY. Mr. Choate then began the second installment of his argument. He first took up for examination the argument of the Attorneygeneral that if the decision in regard to rentals was to stand there should be no limit of time the exemption should run. The Attorney-general had pleaded that with such a ruling in force it might be impossible to ever tax the proceeds derived from rents, however they might be invested. Mr. Choate said in reply that it was sufficient that the law left no such question open. The provision was for taxing the rents at the moment of their receipt, and he for one would not be so foothardy as to claim that when the rent money would be reinvested it would not be subject to the original ruling of the court in this case. Mr. Choate contended that of the vast sum expended in the civil war a very small proportion had been derived from the income tax which was in operation at the

Taking up the thread of his affirmative argument, Mr. Choate declared that the question of taxation had been one of the most prominent in the minds of the framers of the Constitution. The members of that body were the representatives of men who knew all about the question, for they had studied it here as their ancesters had in England under the Plantagenets, the Stuarts and the Tudors. Mr. Choate then proceeded on the basis that the court had decided that lands were to be free from direct taxes and that there was to be no difference for tax purposes between the body of the land and its proceeds. He then entered on the discussion of the undecided questions, contending that there were the same reasons for exempting incomes that existed for exempting bonds and real estate.

In discussing the nature of the direct tax, Mr. Choate contended that there had never en a suggestion of difference between a tax on the body of real estate and the income of real estate in the matter of direct taxes. Further on, Justice Harlan asked Mr. Choate if he meant by a general tax on personal property personal property of every kind. "Not all," Mr. Choate replied, "because admit the right of exemption. Justice Harlan-Does a tax law that reaches only a part of personal property come under that heading? Mr. Choate-In New York there is a vast body of personal property and the government levies on the general body of citizens except inmates of tenement houses, nearly one-half of the population, yet I call that a general assessment, not excepting the exemption. It is a tax that cannot be shifted, and a tax that cannot be avoided. But the question whether a tax on real estate can be shifted I will leave to political economists with whom I have no relations and hope never to have relations. Mr. Choate looked at the Attorney-general when he spoke of political economists and there was laughter, a rare demonstration in the Supreme Court. Justice Harlan asked if the counsel would call a tax on the income on bonds a direct tax that would have to be apportioned and, upon receiving an affirmative reply, asked if the same was true of a tax on Mr. Choate answered: "That is a business, and this court has over and over

again decided that Congress can tax a business." STARE DECISIS.

In discussing the principle of stare decisis, which he defined as the rule of standing by a former decision whether right or wrong, he said that he was constrained to believe that two of the justices had only consented to the former decision in deference to that principle, "Your honors are sworn to obey the Constitution as the primal law," he said, "Every act of Congress stands in the light of it or must fall. Must not every decision of this court that is found to be in conflict with the Constitution by the light of the latest evidence and the most complete information also fall?" Then Mr. Choate continued: "Regarding the statement that former income taxes wil have to be paid back if the court reverses the Springer rule, there is no Springer rule. I submit that with such consequences as that your honors have nothing to do. That is not an argument addressed to a qu tion of law or constitutionality. A me argument, the Attorney-general calls it. call it an immoral one. The idea of the Attorney-general standing up here for the Nation and asking that because the government has collected much money illegally n the past it must go on collecting money llegally. But it will not be asked to give back any dollar of it. Mr. Choate next considered the exempions made in the direct tax law, and in oing so made especial reference to the nutual insurance companies. As going to show the magnitude of the operations of these companies he could, he said, mention one such company whose accumulated property amounted to \$204,000,000. An exemption such as this was beyond all bounds of reathis concern is that is given the vast advantage implied in this exemption? goes under the reputable name of a money

corporation. It is a moneyed monster.

lives upon money; it swallows money; it digests money; it breeds money. It lays to den eggs by the bucketful every day

and then weaves golden cells about them to warm and vivify them. It has as many arms as there are States in the Union, which

for the purpose of raking in with. Nor are its operations confined to the bounds of this country alone. It extends to England, to the European countries and is always raking in money." Having obtained so much money, he said, the company reinvested it by forming trust companies, organizing banks, building and reorganizing railroads, and floating government loans. Not only this, but it controlled Congress and directed legislation, as had been con-

fessed by the Attorney-general.

Referring to the exemptions of incomes of less than \$4,000, he said that provision of the law would exclude the vast majority of the incomes of the entire country. It would exempt ninety-nine one-hundredths of the tradesmen of the country and a ma-jority of the professional men. With this Mr. Choate closed the part of his discourse directed to the question of lack of uniformity and took up the last question under consideration, namely. Whether the entire law was rendered invalid by the decision declaring parts of it to be so. "Does it follow," he asked, "that because the law has been left mutilated it should be left buried?" And he answered that it did. The instrument had been left too long uninterred. In its present condition it shocks the sensibilities. He said the rule was that when parts of a law upon which other parts of the whole of it were dependent are declared invalid, the dependent parts must also share the same fate, and he contended that by the former decision of the court the income tax law had been robbed of its body and substance. Mr. Choate stopped abruptly at 2 o'clock and the court adjourned immediately until

SHOT INTO THE CROWL

12 o'clock Monday, May 20.

POLICEMEN FORCED TO FIRE AT MOB OF STRIKERS.

Another Serious Riot at South Chl cago-One Man Fatally and Others Seriously Wounded.

CHICAGO, May 8 .- Four policemen were njured and one striker fatally shot in riot of Illinois Steel Company strikers at South Chicago to-day. The riot followed a big mass meeting of the strikers, held in Eighty-fourth street. About five hundred men were present, and the speeches became so violent and the men so demonstra tive that the leaders forced an adjournment. The crowd would not disperse, however, and a riot call brought a deta!

fifteen police, headed by Lieutenant wagner, to the scene. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, but the order was met with hoots and threats, the women among the strikers daring the officers to shoot The policemen finally charged with drawn revolvers, and were met with a volley of stones. Lieutenant Wagner and three of his men fell, and the other officers opened fire, sending about twenty-five shots into the crowd. At the beginning of the firing the strikers fled, four of the leaders being arrested. The wounded are:

JOHN WILKOSKY, striker, shot through the head; will die LIEUTENANT WAGNER, head cut by OFFICER MARTIN PROTTY, clubbed into insensibility OFFICER JOHN M'CAFFREY, badly bruised. OFFICER WILLIAM WALSH, head bad

ly cut by stones. None of the policemen is believed to b fatally hurt. After the shooting the rioters gathered in groups about the steel works, threatening vengeance, and more trouble was anticipated by the police. The mills were kept under police protection and the company's store of dynamite was heavily guarded all day.

MINERS' TROUBLES.

Pocahontas Still Virtually Under Martial Law-Several Shots Fired. ROANOKE, Va., May 8.-Dispatches from Pocahontas state that all is quiet in the region of the Flat Top coal strike. Men are expected to arrive soon to take the place of the striking miners. A dozen or more random shots were fired late last night by miners attempting to get through Elkhorn Pass, which is guarded by troops, but no shots have been fired by the soldiers. The Southwest Virginia Improvement Company say that some men are returning to work, and that the situation is better than it was yesterday, though hardly so good as it was Monday. Pocahontas is practically under martial law. No one is dmitted in the place unless by pass, the public ways are well guarded and the com manding positions are all in charge of the militia. The companies in Pocahontas are determined to continue mining at all hazards.

Perils of Mining in Idaho.

WALLACE, Ida., May 8 .- Operations at the Hunter mine at Mullins were abruptly terminated last night. President Henry, of the Miners' Union, went to Mullins and advised Martin Curran, the superintendent, that if he did not raise wages to the Canyon creek scale or quit work, the union of Canyon creek, several hundred strong, would run him out of the country and possibly kill him, and that the mill would probably be blown to pieces. Curran wired Dennis Ryan, one of the principal owners living at St. Paul as follows: "Compelled to quit or take chances of having the mill blown up and myself run out of the country. Answer quick." The reply came to "close up the mine and mill." Consequently the men were discharged last night and paid off. The mine has been in operation only a week.

Situation in West Virginia. BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., May 8.-About two thousand miners met in West Virginia, near Maybury, this evening. The assemblage was orderly, and the whole field now a unit to accomplish success. Gen. James A. Holley, adjutant of the West Virginia militia, has been on the ground since Saturday. He says there is no just cause for fear at present. In the event of trouble the West Virginia troops, he states, will be moving here in less than two hours. The foreign miners are expected on a special train sometime to-night. This feature of the strike and the ejectment of miners from their homes is the only phase of the condition from which trouble may occur.

Looks Blue for Strikers. PITTSBURG, May 8.-Things are looking very blue for the striking miners in this district. To-day the Stockdale, Allen and Fidelity mines, on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio, resumed at 47 cents per ton. As they are thick vein mines this price is equivalent to the 60-cent rate for thin vein mines. The Eureka and Wayerly mines are also running partially with nonunion men and the Germania mine yesterday succeeded in getting out some coal. The miners' officials have not given up hope however, and are still trying to hold the strikers in line.

OTHER LABOR NEWS, Wages Voluntarily Advanced at Mc-

Keesport and Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8.-The puddlers of the Clinton mills have not been granted the \$4 rate and intend to strike early tomorrow morning. The night force says it

will try to stop the day turn from going to

The four thousand men in the National tube works, at Mckeesport, were to-day granted an increase of 10 per cent. The firm reduced the men 20 per cent. last year. The lones and Laughlins blast furnace men, to the number of 1,500, were also given a voluntary advance of 10 per cent. to-day. A special from Charon also annous that part of the furnaces there granted the 10 per cent. increase. All the employes of the Monongahela Furnace Company, Mc-Keesport, asked for an advance of 35 per cent. to-day, and will strike to-morrow if it is not granted.

The Charges Against McBride. COLUMBUS, O., May 8.-E. J. McGuire, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, is here as the representative of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor, probing into the charges preferred by Mark Wild, against John McBride, presdent of the federation. Wild charged that, Columbus Hosking Valley

\$600 as a bribe from the coal operators to get him to step aside and allow a settlement of the strike. The United Mine Work-

the charge, last February, it being shown the money was not a bribe. President Mc-Guire has been hearing evidence in secret to-night and nothing can be learned of the

National League of Musicians.

CLEVELAND, May &-At to-day's meeting of the League of National Musicians a resolution was adopted and ordered sent to the Secretary of the Navy protesting against the establishment of a marine band at Buffalo. Another resolution was adopted requesting members of Sousa's band who belong to the league and the Knights of Labor to withdraw from that band. Still another resolution was adopted after a hot debate, forbidding members of the league who belong to traveling orchestras to play in resident orchestras. The report of the treasurer shows that the league has funds amounting to \$12,122.

Coat Makers Return to Work. PHILADELPHIA, May 8 .- Six hundred more coat makers went to work on their own terms to-day, and over a dozen contractors signed the Knights of Labor agreement, which will send nearly four hundred more back to work to-morrow. Nearly all the Lithuanians have secured an acceptance of their agreement and have returned to work, there being barely seventy-five of their local assembly still out. Thus far about two thousand strikers have returned work, leaving about that number still

Machinists Favor Free Coinage. CINCINNATI, May 8.-At the convention of machinists to-day a resolution committing the order to the free unlimited coinare of silver was tabled. Another resolution expressing the sense of the individual delegates as in favor of free unlimited coinago of silver was passed. It required a nanimous vote and got it. A mass meeting of delegates and local machinists was d to-night at which closer organization was advocated by speakers.

NICARAGUA WILL PAY

BUT THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA MAY BOYCOTT BRITAIN.

Part of the Smart Money Demanded for the Expulsion of Saloon Keeper Hatch Contributed by Germans.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 8-There i no longer any doubt that Great Britain will receive her smart money on time. The f15, 000 sterling to be paid by Nicaragua to Great Britain has been raised here by popular donations. Three mercantile firms have given about £2,000 and the whole amount will be ready to be paid in London in few days. The raising of the money, however, has only increased popular feeling in Nicaragua against Great Britain, and the feeling is now very bitter indeed, more so, if possible, than when the British landed at Corinto. The general opinion seems to be that the Central American republics will form a combination, possibly secret, against Great Britain, and that everything possible will be done to exclude British goods from Central America. This feeling will probably result in commercial gain to the United States. There is no doubt, however, that the action of the German firms in subscribing so liberally to the indemnity fund will prove a good stroke of business for them. The United States steamer Alert arrived on Monday last at San Juan del Sur from Panama.

Quiet Restored in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- The reported uprising in Nicaragua as a result of the Corinto incident appears to have been of brief duration, according to advices received by Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister. dispatch from his government informs him that there is quiet throughout the country The departure of the British fleet and the salute given to the Nicaraguan flag are regarded as the steps which have restored tranquillity. No further internal discord is expected.

TOPICS OF DOCTORS.

Malarial Disorders of Large Cities and the Rush Monument.

BALTIMORE, May 8.-The second day's session of the American Medical Association, at Music Hall, opened with sectional meetings, which began at 9 a. m. The attendance was considerably in excess of yesterday, but all the delegates expected had not yet arrived. Dr. Albert Gihon, United States navy, of Washington, read the report of the committee on Rush monument. The report regretfully stated that there was in the hands of the committee for this praiseworthy object at this date only \$3. 694.39. Dr. Gihon gave a brief sketch of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the soldier physician of the Revolution and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Gihon closed by saying that his committee had selected the site for the monument in the city of ashington, and he would guarantee that Congress would furnish the granite base or pedestal. The bronze statue with which it is proposed to surmount this is estimated to cost between \$20,000 and \$29,000 Dr. William E. Quine, of Illinois, delivered a comprehensive paper on "Medicine Dr. Quine's subject was the malarial disorders of large cities, with particular reference to Chicago, and he strongly combated the theory that malarial fevers were solely to be attributed to upturning of the soil. His theory was that the poison of malaria could be conveyed in water for hundreds of miles, and that it is to the waters

of Lake Michigan more than anything else that the spread of malaria in the metropolis of Illinois is due. The American Medical College Association voted that the four years' course shall go into effect with the students entering in 1895. The Baltimore College would not commit themselves positively, but the deans of the various institutions said they would most probably comply with the conditions. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Dr. William Osler, of Baltimore vice presidents, Drs. J. M. Bodine, of Louis ville, and Graham, of Chicago; seecretary and treasurer, Dr. Bayard Holmes, Chicago, and judicial counsel, Drs. S. Reynolds, of Louisville; W. C. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, and E. Victor Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENTS. Scores at Cincinnati Yesterday Not So

Good as on Tuesday. CINCINNATI, O., May &-The shooting at the Dupont tournament was not so good to-day as that of yesterday on account of the traps throwing more swiftly, the high wind and the glare of the sunlight. Glover. of Rochester, has a clean score of eighty on the four shoots for the expert Dupont prize of \$300, of which first gets \$90.

Six of the 135 shooters use single barre magazine guns. Among them are Heikes and Elliott, both of whom have the world's record, Heikes on artificial targets and Elliott on live birds. Five men use No. 10 bore double barreled guns and the others 12 bore guns. There was a big kick among experts to-day against the failure to handicap ten bores at the Knoxville tournament week after next.

Marion Gun Club Tournament. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 8 .- The Marion Gun Club's shooting tournament began to-day. The principal event was a match for the Grant county championship, in which the contestants were W. F. Jones, of Wabash; C. Whisler and C. C. Hiatt, of this city Hiatt won by a score of 23 out of a possibl 25. Among the visitors in attendance are O. and E. Wright, D. B. Morgan, Milo Hass, O. Anderson, A. W. King, and William Jones, of Wabash; G. Calvert, Mount Etna C. Foust, I. Barnes, Earnest McCord, War-

Spicide of a Kentucky Mayor. STANFORD, Ky., May 8.-Mayor S. G. Hocker committed suicide here to-day by hanging. When found in his smoke house life was almost extinct and he died shortly after being cut down. Mayor Hocker left a letter stating that the cause of the rash act was family troubles which had become

MUCH MOOTED QUESTION DECIDED BY JUDGE VINCENT.

His Opinion Prefaced by a Letter from President Cleveland Vouching for the Integrity of the Jurist.

GOV. TURNEY INAUGURATED

DEMOCRATIC USURPER INSTALLED IN THE TENNESSEE CAPITOL.

Mock Inauguration Ceremonies at Chattanooga-H. I. Dupont Almost Elected Senator in Delaware.

CHICAGO, May 8 .- The Hon, William A. Vincent has decided the bet made by two well-known Democrats of this city, ex-Mayor Hopkins and William S. Forrest, as to the unit of value from 1792 to 1875. This bet has attracted considerable attention here and throughout the country, and it has been asserted in editorials that Mr. Vincent's reputation was such as not to warrant confidence in his opinion. He was at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and was removed by President Cleveland, owing to his appointment of Stephen Dorsey as jury commissioner. His dismissal was due to an acknowledged misapprehension of the facts, as is shown by the accompanying letter from the President, dated "Washington, Jan. 8, 1889," and addressed "Hon, William A. Vincent:"

"Dear Sir-I have always said to your friends, as well as to you, that your removal from the office of judge for the Territory of New Mexico did not in the least imply any charge or conviction of dishonesty, or incapacity, or judicial misconduct, In the condition of affairs at that time, deemed it my duty to promptly pursue the course so unfortunate for you, and which was adopted by me on the mere showing of the fact alleged, without inquiry as to your motives and purposes. My action was unfairly harsh, but I then thought it was justified. Often since that time, as all the facts attending the incident have become known to me, and as I reflected on your otherwise unexceptionable judicial career, so far as it came to my knowledge. have been impressed by the representations of your friends that your removal had subjected you to a suspicion which was unust and unwarranted. So far as I am conerned, notwithstanding all that has passed, am at this time willing to express my onfidence in your ability and uprightness. There is now a vacancy in the chief justiceship of Montana. So far as regards your itness. I should be entirely willing to see you in the place. I write to ask you, therefore, whether in case I should think it well to do so, I am at liberty to submit your name to the Senate for that office. I make this proposition with a reservation for reasons not in the least connected with your personal qualifications, and I shall be glad to know your views on the subject as soon as possible. Yours truly,

The Judge's Decision. The following is Judge Vincent's decision of the bet:

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

"During a recent discussion at the Iroquois Club between Hon. Washington Hesing, Hon. John P. Hopkins, Sigmund Zeisler and W. S. Forest the truthfulness of certain statements in regard to the unit of value in the United States from 1792 to 1873 was questioned. This argument resulted in a controversy, which, by agreement of the parties, was referred to me for decision. At my request the question to be determined was reduced to writing, and is as follows: 'Sigmund Zeisler states that under the statute of 1792 both gold and silver were made units of value in the United States. John P. Hopkins denies the propo-

"While I had a settled conviction as to the inexpediency of the free coinage of silver by the United States without international agreement at the ratio of 16 to 1 which was well known to the parties at the time, I had absolutely no opinion as to the precise technical question involved in the controversy above stated. In my consideration of this subject I have had the benefit of the views of advocates of each side, and it seems to me that the matter has been carefully and exhaustively pre-

"In April, 1790, Congress referred certain matters relating to the establishment of a mint to Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. Jan. 28, 1791, he communicated the result of his inquiries and reflections to the House of Representatives. The report is an exhaustive treatise on the subject of currency, on which Hamilton was almost universally conceded to be the best-informed and most profound student of the Nation. Hamilton evidently asked Thomas Jefferson to examine the report and express his judgment on it. because, in February, 1792, or two months before the passage of the act under discussion, Jefferson wrote to Hamilton: return you the report on the mint, which have read over with a great deal of satisfaction. I concur with you in thinking that the unit must stand on both metals; that the alloy should be the same in both, also in the proportion you establish between the value of the two metals. "Under the question, 'What ought to be

the nature of the money unit of the United

States,' Hamilton says, among other things: 'As long as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its greater rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a pre-eminence in value over silver, as it has hitherto had a natural consequence of this seems to be that its condition will remain more stationary. The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver will be changes in the state of the latter, rather than in that of the former. . . . But upon the whole it seems to be most advisable, as has been observed, not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals; because this cannot be done effectually without destroying the the office and chracter of one of them as money and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise which accordingly at different times has been proposed from different and very respectable quarters, but which would probably be a greater evil then occasional variations in the unit from the fluctuations in the relative values of the metals, especially if care be taken to regulate the proportion between them with an eye to their average commercial value. the observations which have been made on the subject is this: That the unit in the coins of the United States ought to correspond with twenty-four grains and threequarters of a grain of pure gold and with 371 grains and one-quarter of a grain of oure silver, each answering to a dollar in

the money of account. LAWS PASSED BY CONGRESS. "Inasmuch as the number of grains in a silver dollar was suggested to be exactly fifteen times the number of grains in a gold dollar, Mr. Hamilton's report necessarily recommends the adoption of a bimetallic system at the ratio of 15 to 1, and his reflections are certainly of greater value than those made by others years before that time. Based on the Hamilton report Congress enacted the law of April 2, 1792 Sections 9 and 11 of which read as follows: " Section 9-There shall be from time to time struck and coined at said mint coins of gold, silver and copper, of the following denominations, values and descriptions namely, eagles, each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and foureighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. Hall eagles each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and six-eighths of a grain f pure, or one hundred and thirty-five grains of standard gold. Quarter eagles each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven-eighths of a grain of pure or sixty-seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of standard gold. Dollars, or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled

ioliar as the same is now current and to

grains and four sixteenth parts of a grain

of pure, or four bundred and sixteen grains of standard silver. Half dollars, each to be

of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five